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vent and punish the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Oglesby of New York: A bill (H. R. 12587) to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States of America; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Rowe of New York: A bill (H. R. 11865) to provide for additional ocean mail service by American vessels and their operation, to encourage the building of merchant steamers in foreign trade under the American flag, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Mr. Sheppard of Texas: A bill (S. 904) to prevent the desecration of the flag of the United States, and to provide punishment therefor; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. Wickersham of Alaska: Concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 18) authorizing and requesting the Secretary of State to secure a joint agreement, by treaty or otherwise, between the United States, Great Britain, Russia, and Japan for the conservation and protection of food fish and other marine animals and water fowl outside the 3-mile or territorial limits of each of their said countries along the Pacific, Bering Sea, and Arctic coasts of the United States, British Columbia, Alaska, Russian Siberia, and Japan, and their adjacent islands; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Naval Establishment.

Mr. Gallivan of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 9905) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to expend \$150,000 to restore to proper condition the frigate *Constitution*; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Lane of Oregon: A bill (S. 4595) authorizing the

establishment of a naval base on the Columbia River near Astoria, Oreg., and making appropriation for the beginning of construction; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Loud of Michigan: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 174) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to sell certain auxiliary ships of the Navy; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Miller of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 13002) to create a United States Naval Reserve; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Tinkham of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 11795) to prepare the Boston Navy Yard for the construction of battle cruisers; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. Warren of Wyoming: A bill (S. 5054) to provide for the purchase of a site and for the establishment of a naval and aviation academy in the Territory of Hawaii, and making an appropriation therefor; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Neutrality.

Mr. Huddleston of Alabama: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 168) to provide for the holding of a conference by representatives of the neutral nations for the purpose of restoring peace among the nations at war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. London of New York: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 170) constituting a declaration by Congress of the policy and intentions of the people of the United States toward the belligerent nations; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Moores of Indiana: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 172) providing for a commission to make investigation and report to the Congress emergency legislation enacted by the several countries now engaged in war; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

BOOK REVIEWS AND PAMPHLETS RECEIVED

The Neutrality of Belgium. By Alexander Fuehr. Funk & Wagnalls Co., New York. 1915. 248 p. \$1.50 net.

Students of the very confused discussion of this issue which, more than any other, has tended to make the German cause unpopular, will find in this book a clear statement of the legal and military contentions by which Germans seek to justify the invasion. Dr. Fuehr argues that Belgium was not neutral territory when invaded; that she had forfeited her rights by military conventions with Great Britain, and that even in international law there is no sound foundation for the idea of inviolable neutrality. Whether readers agree with Dr. Fuehr or not, they will find in his book a comprehensive statement of the German argument of changed conditions and the right to fight for existence, together with captured Belgian, English, and French documents alleged to prove the case.

The Peace and America. By Prof. Hugo Münsterberg. D. Appleton & Co., New York. 1915. 276 p. \$1.50.

The German point of view, presented in this volume, will interest all people who desire to consider open-mindedly the contentions of both sides in the war. Convinced of the justice of his cause, Prof. Münsterberg discusses the position of Germans in America the causes of the war, the ideals of Germany, the character of the Kaiser, and the true meaning of Kultur, with the familiarity of a man who knows both Germany and America well. He makes out a bitter case against England, while admitting the greatness of the English character and its value to the world. He closes with an appeal to Americans to forego condemnation of either side, and to advance the ideals of mutual goodwill upon which any final peace for the world must be based.

World Peace. By Mary Katharine Reely. The H. W. Wilson Company, White Plains, N. Y. 1916. 256 p. \$1.00 net.

A second edition of the volume of selected articles for material for debates upon both sides of the peace question, which we reviewed when it first appeared in 1914 before the war. This new edition has been amplified with discussions of the war now in progress in Europe and with outlines of new

plans for world peace, which have been formulated during the conflict.

Julia Ward Howe. A Biography by Laura E. Richards and Maud Howe Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall. Houghton Mifflin Company, New York and Boston. 1916. Two volumes, 806 p. \$4.00.

This story of the life of one of the great women of America, told by three of her daughters, and full of extracts from letters and diaries written during her more than ninety years of a life of active social and public service, reflects her views upon many men and measures still of live public interest. It is a fascinating and intimate narrative of an inspiring life, which closes fitly with her answer to a question of one of her daughters concerning the ideal aim of life: "To learn, to teach, to serve, to enjoy!"

The Challenge of Facts, and Other Essays. By William Graham Sumner. Yale University Press, New Haven, Conn. 450 p. \$2.50.

Readers who have enjoyed the mental spurring of the essays in the two volumes heretofore compiled by Prof. Arthur Galloway Keller, formerly a student under Prof. Sumner at Yale University, will welcome this new opportunity for contact with the clear vigorous mind of the famous sociologist. His analysis of socialism and of the industrial problems of the age is particularly trenchant. The style maintains the same qualities of directness and forcefulness which give his presentation of the problems of human society its peculiar power.

Germany's Violations of the Laws of War, 1914-15. Compiled under the auspices of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, with an introduction by J. O. P. Bland. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London. 1915. 346 p. \$2.00.

This volume sets out to prove that "as a matter of deliberate and predetermined policy the German Government and the German Army have persistently sanctioned the systematic violation of the Geneva and Hague Conventions." As a